

EXHIBIT B- 4

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 and Debtors in Possession*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

In re:

Case No.: BK-S-14-12524-abl
 Chapter 11

TELEXFREE, LLC,

[PROPOSED]

Jointly Administered with:

☐ Affects this Debtor

☒ Affects all Debtors

14-12525-abl TelexFree, Inc.

14-12526-abl TelexFree Financial, Inc

☐ Affects TELEXFREE, INC.

☐ Affects TELEXFREE FINANCIAL, INC

Date: OST REQUESTED

Time: OST REQUESTED

**OMNIBUS DECLARATION OF WILLIAM H. RUNGE, IN IN SUPPORT OF THE
 DEBTORS' CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS AND REQUESTS FOR FIRST DAY RELIEF**

WILLIAM H. RUNGE, III, hereby declares, under penalty of perjury, as follows:

1. I am the Chief Restructuring Advisor ("CRA") of TelexFree, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("TelexFree Nevada"), TelexFree, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation ("TelexFree Massachusetts") and TelexFree Financial, Inc., a Florida corporation ("TelexFree Florida" and together with TelexFree Massachusetts and TelexFree Nevada, "TelexFree," the "Debtors" or the "Company"). TelexFree Nevada was organized in August 2012. TelexFree Massachusetts was incorporated in 2002 as Common Cents Communications, Inc. TelexFree Florida was incorporated in 2013. Each of TelexFree Nevada and TelexFree Massachusetts are

1 owned by Carlos Wanzeler (50%) and James Merrill (50%). TelexFree Florida is a wholly-
2 owned subsidiary of TelexFree Nevada.

3 2. I perform my duties out of the Debtors' headquarters in Marlborough,
4 Massachusetts. I submit this declaration (the "**Declaration**") in support of the Debtors' chapter
5 11 petitions and requests for relief contained in certain "first day" applications and motions filed
6 on or shortly after the date hereof (the "**First Day Motions**").

7 3. I am a Managing Director with Alvarez & Marsal ("A&M"), a global leader in
8 business restructuring and reorganization, and head of its North American restructuring practice
9 for the Southern United States. I specialize in business diagnostics, business plan development
10 and financial strategies for corporate turnarounds and restructuring. My primary areas of
11 concentration are formulating and evaluating operational and organizational structures, and
12 developing and implementing new strategies in the heavy manufacturing, distribution,
13 telecommunications, and technology industries.

14 4. I have more than 35 years of experience working in industry, operations,
15 financial and executive management, and turnaround consulting. I have worked primarily with
16 companies challenged by transitions resulting from rapid growth, acquisitions, changes in
17 financial structure and changes in market environments. In addition to holding positions as
18 officers and directors at several companies, I have led numerous debtor and creditor advisory
19 consulting engagements and have served as a federal receiver for the United States District Court
20 for the Northern District of Georgia.

21 5. Recently I have served as the interim president of Clipper Windpower and the
22 CFO of PG&E National Energy Group. I also have served as the operational/financial advisor to
23 Flowers Floods, JGA Corp., Skinner Nurseries, Metromont Corp, Touch One Communications,
24 Star Telecommunications, Wheland Foundry, Pharr Yarns, Inc., Russell Corporation, Qimonda
25 Corp., Hayes Microcomputer, Inc., Sunshine-Jr. Stores and Laclede Steel Company, among
26 others. Additionally, I was an advisor to the senior creditors of Bellisio Foods, Pilgrim's Pride
27 Corporation, Allen's Family Foods, Cagle's Chicken, Dairy Production Systems LLC, Frozen
28 Specialties, Inc., Horizon Lines Inc., iGPS Pallet Logistics, and WorldPoint Logistics.

8. Part I of this Declaration provides a brief overview of the Debtors and a summary of these cases (the “Cases”). Part II of this Declaration describes in more detail the Debtors’ business, the developments which led to the Debtors’ chapter 11 filing and their goals in these Cases. Part III sets forth the relevant details of the various First Day Motions.

I. INTRODUCTION

9. The Company is a telecommunications business that uses multi-level marketing to assist in the distribution of voice over internet protocol (“VoIP”) telephone services. TelexFree’s retail VoIP product, 99TelexFree, allows for unlimited international calling to approximately seventy countries for a flat monthly rate of \$49.90. Customers of the Debtors’ VoIP product (“Customers”) used approximately 11 million minutes of the 99TelexFree VoIP service in February 2014. Since 99TelexFree was introduced in 2012, Customer usage increased on a monthly basis until March 2014.

10. In addition to the 99TelexFree VoIP service, TelexFree released a mobile phone “app” for I-Phones and Google phones in March 2014. A joint venture which is partially owned by the Company’s equity owners is developing a mobile phone service called TelexMobile, which the Company expects will be released within the next several months.

1 11. TelexFree is operated as a multi-level marketing company, and currently has over
2 700,000 associates or promoters (the “Promoters”) worldwide. Prior to the filing of these
3 Cases, TelexFree compensated Promoters for the sales of the VoIP product, the placing of
4 advertisements and the recruitment of other Promoters down line. Because questions were raised
5 about its compensation plan, the Company on March 9, 2014, discontinued its original
6 compensation plan (the “Original Comp Plan”) and replaced the Original Comp Plan with a
7 revised compensation plan (the “Revised Comp Plan” and together with the Original Comp
8 Plan, the “Pre-Petition Comp Plans”). At the time of the roll-out of the Revised Comp Plan,
9 the Company decided to honor certain discretionary payments to Promoters under the Original
10 Comp Plan. These discretionary payments quickly became a substantial drain on the Company’s
11 liquidity. The Company discontinued the Pre-Petition Comp Plans and ceased making
12 discretionary payments under the Original Comp Plan prior to the date of the filing of these
13 Cases (the “Petition Date”).

14 12. The Company believes the sales of the 99TelexFree product, the TelexFree “app,”
15 and other new products will ultimately prove successful and profitable. The Company is
16 struggling, however, with several factors that required it to seek chapter 11 protection by filing
17 these Cases. First, the Company experienced exponential growth in revenue between 2012 and
18 2013 (from de minimus amounts to over \$1 billion), which put tremendous pressure on the
19 Company’s financial, operational and management systems. Second, although the Company
20 revised its Original Comp Plan in order to address certain questions that were raised regarding
21 such plan, the Company believes that the Pre-Petition Comp Plans need to be further revised.
22 Finally, the trailing liabilities arising from the Original Comp Plan are difficult to quantify and
23 have resulted in substantial asserted liabilities against the Company, a number of which may not
24 be valid.

25 13. As a result, the Company filed these Cases to obtain the breathing room to
26 address its operational and regulatory issues, revise the Pre-Petition Comp Plans, and quantify
27 and address the claims against it. The Debtors believe that a restructuring of its debt, adoption of
28 a post-petition revised compensation plan, unveiling of new products (including the TelexFree

1 app), and return to growing its Customer base will allow the Company to realize its full potential
2 and generate significant value for its constituents.

3 14. To minimize the adverse effects of the commencement of the Cases on their
4 business, the Debtors request various types of relief in the First Day Motions. The First Day
5 Motions are described in greater detail in Part III below. Pursuant to the First Day Motions, the
6 Debtors seek, among other things, to: (a) continue the Debtors' operations with as little
7 disruption as possible; (b) maintain the confidence and loyalty of the Debtors' associates,
8 Promoters, customers, and employees; (c) comply with applicable state telecommunications
9 authorities and public utility commissions; and (d) retain appropriate professionals. Gaining and
10 maintaining the support of the Debtors' key constituencies, as well as operating the Debtors'
11 day-to-day business with minimal disruption and erosion, will be crucial to the success of the
12 Debtors' efforts in these Cases to maximize the value of the Debtors' estates as they work
13 through the Chapter 11 process.

14 15. On the Petition Date, the Debtors commenced the Cases by filing voluntary
15 petitions for relief under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532 (the
16 "Bankruptcy Code"), in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada (the
17 "Bankruptcy Court").

18 II. 19 BACKGROUND

20 A. Corporate Structure of the Debtors.

21 16. The Company's operations are primarily booked through TelexFree Nevada,
22 which according to the Company's pre-petition financial statements received approximately two-
23 thirds of the approximately \$1 billion in revenues recorded in 2013. TelexFree Nevada is the
24 contracting party to the terms and conditions contract with the Promoters (the "Promoter
25 Contract"). TelexFree Florida is the owner of the Company's primary bank account.
26 TelexFree Massachusetts was the original corporate entity but is being phased out.

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B. Development of the TelexFree Product and Multi-Level Marketing Structure.

17. The Company's current business was started in 2012 by James Merrill and Carlos Wanzeler after both individuals worked for a long period within the telecommunications and multi-level marketing industries. After working together in an unrelated business owned by Merrill through most of the 1990's, Merrill and Wanzeler in or around 1997 became agents of a multi-level marketing company selling international phone service called World Exchange. Wanzeler, who was born in Brazil, knew from experience that international telephone calls to Brazil were exceedingly expensive. World Exchange sold international landline phone service at a significant discount to the major carriers, such as AT&T. Recognizing an opportunity to sell international phone services to immigrants in the United States at a discount, Wanzeler and Merrill became successful agents for World Exchange, with Wanzeler building a network of approximately 100,000 agents selling the World Exchange product. In 2002, Wanzeler and Merrill incorporated a company in Massachusetts called Common Cents Communications in connection with their distribution of the World Exchange product. In or around 2003, World Exchange was purchased by another company and discontinued the distribution and marketing of its product through multi-level marketing.

18. During roughly the same time period, Wanzeler and Merrill became aware of VoIP, which at the time was an emerging technology and represented an opportunity to offer international telephone service over the internet at prices even lower than those charged by World Exchange. After World Exchange discontinued its multi-level marketing program, Wanzeler and Merrill began to develop their own VoIP services. They contracted with LogiTel Corp. to assist in the development of the VoIP product and purchased the necessary servers and switches.

19. In or around 2003, Wanzeler and Merrill formed another company doing business as Disk A Vontade and began selling their VoIP product. Customers of Disk A Vontade purchase the VoIP product over the counter at various convenience stores in the United States. Wanzeler and Merrill marketed Disk A Vontade through television advertising at a significant cost. Disk A Vontade continues to exist and offer VoIP telephone services to thousands of customers.

20. In 2012, Wanzeler and Merrill decided to use multi-level marketing to distribute their VoIP product. With the assistance of a Brazilian associate named Carlos Costa, Wanzeler and Merrill began the current business of TelexFree in 2012. TelexFree's services initially became popular in Brazil, but its popularity has since grown worldwide.

C. TelexFree's Multi-Level Marketing Compensation Plan Before March 9, 2014.

21. Under the Original Comp Plan, new Promoters were required to pay a \$50 membership fee. This fee set up a Promoter's account, and provided a Promoter with access to their own unique TelexFree website and accounting page (called the "back office"), informational materials, approved ads for placement, and other services related to helping the Promoter sell 99TelexFree packages. A Promoter's contract lasted for one-year after the date of sign-up. After they paid their \$50 membership fee, Promoters had the option of purchasing two AdCentral packages:

- **\$289 AdCentral Package:** A Promoter purchased ten (10) 99TelexFree VoIP packages that they could re-sell for \$49.90 each, and earn monthly commissions after the first month.
- **\$1,375 AdCentral Family Package:** A Promoter purchased fifty (50) 99TelexFree VoIP packages that they could re-sell for \$49.90 each, and earn monthly commissions after the first month.

Each AdCentral package required the purchase of a Promoter membership. By contract, a Promoter had one year to sell VoIP packages from the date of purchase. Promoters could earn money through TelexFree's multi-level marketing program in several different ways, including commissions on sales, placement of internet advertisements for the TelexFree VoIP product, and the recruitment of new Promoters.

22. After a Promoter purchased either the AdCentral or the AdCentral Family package, they became eligible to post advertisements for one-free hour of the TelexFree VoIP service. The Company required a Promoter to place an ad on a free website recommended by TelexFree (such as Craigslist.org), or a website that they independently located. When a potential customer clicked on the ad, they were taken to the Promoter's unique website where they could try the VoIP service for one-hour free. If that potential customer chose to purchase

1 the 99TelexFree package, the Promoter that posted the ad received \$49.90 paid by the potential
2 customer. The Promoter also received commissions if that potential customer chose to purchase
3 monthly VoIP services.

4 23. For Promoters that purchased the \$289 AdCentral Package, each Promoter who
5 posted one ad every day for one week received an additional 99TelexFree VoIP package at the
6 end of that week for sale to retail customers. If a Promoter was unable to sell that package to a
7 retail customer for \$49.90, the Company had the option to repurchase the package for \$20 if the
8 Promoter chose to sell it back to the Company (the "Ad Buy Back").

9 24. For Promoters that purchased the \$1,375 AdCentral Family Package, Promoters
10 who posted five ads each day for one week received five additional 99TelexFree VoIP packages
11 at the end of that week for sale to retail customers. If a Promoter was unable to sell those
12 packages to a retail customer for \$49.90 each, the Company had the option to repurchase the
13 package for \$100 if the Promoter chose to sell it back to the Company under the Ad Buy Back.

14 25. TelexFree has spent hundreds of millions of dollars buying back VoIP packages
15 through the discretionary Ad Buy Back.

16 26. It is the Company's understanding that at or about the same time that TelexFree
17 commenced doing business, Carlo's Costa set up a separate company in Brazil called Ympactus
18 Ltda. ("Ympactus") to distribute the TelexFree product and create a multi-level marketing
19 network in Brazil. In July 2013, Brazilian authorities shutdown Ympactus and froze its assets
20 after accusing Ympactus of operating as a pyramid scheme. Investigations by state and federal
21 authorities continue in Brazil, and numerous lawsuits against Ympactus by Brazilian promoters
22 have been filed.

23 27. The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Securities Division
24 ("MSD") issued subpoenas for documents and information to TelexFree Massachusetts on
25 January 22, 2014 and February 5, 2014. The Company timely responded to these subpoenas and
26 provided the requested information.

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28 ...

1 **D. TelexFree Hires Several New Advisors And Develops A New Compensation Plan.**

2 28. As a result of the concerns raised by Brazilian authorities in the proceedings
3 against Ympactus, TelexFree hired new multi-level marketing advisors in or around August 2013
4 to develop a new compensation and network structure that went into effect March 10, 2014.
5 Under the Revised Comp Plan, Promoters no longer had the option of purchasing AdCentral
6 packages. Instead, all individuals enrolled in TelexFree as an "Associate" by paying an annual
7 membership fee of \$149.95 and a monthly administrative fee of \$19.90, which includes a
8 replicated website, back office, and a financial platform. Associates received commissions based
9 upon their sales of 99Telexfree, as well as from the sales of associates they recruit.

10 29. In the Revised Comp Plan, Associates may become TelexFree Promoters when
11 they enroll ten non-affiliate customers. Promoters earn money through the Revised Comp Plan
12 in a variety of ways closely tied to the sales of 99Telexfree. Promoters earn direct and indirect
13 99Telexfree sales commissions, bonuses for successful recruitment of new Promoters, and
14 payments for ad placement. A Promoter who becomes "Ad Family" or "Ad Family Plus" may
15 earn \$50 or \$100 per week, respectively, for ad placement.

16 30. The revenues generated from the Revised Comp Plan have been disappointing to
17 the Company and do not allow the Company to meet its obligations.

18 **E. TelexFree Hires New Management.**

19 31. In December 2013, the Company hired Joseph Craft, CPA as acting Chief
20 Financial Officer. Beginning in or around April 2012, Craft served as the Company's accountant
21 and prepared its taxes and financial statements.

22 32. In February 2014, the Company hired Stuart MacMillan to act as its Interim Chief
23 Executive Officer. MacMillan has over 25 years of management experience, the last 15 of which
24 have been in direct selling and multi-level marketing companies. Among other management
25 positions, MacMillan previously served as the first International President of Excel
26 Communications, a multi-level marketing telecommunications company, and later as the
27 President of Excel Communications in Canada. MacMillan also acted as the first Managing
28 Director of Arbonne Canada.

1 33. Mr. Craft and Mr. MacMillan are currently acting as the Debtors' Interim CFO
2 and CEO, respectively.

3 **F. Events Leading Up to the Chapter 11 Filings.**

4 34. The Company's growth in the period prior to the Petition Date had been
5 staggering. Under the Original Comp Plan, the Company took in approximately \$3 million in
6 revenue per day. The Company's revenue growth occurred quickly and the Company's systems
7 were simply unable to handle the level of demand for its products and services.

8 35. The legal actions in Brazil against Ympactus also raised issues for the Company
9 and caused the Company to determine that it needed to restructure its Original Comp Plan. The
10 change from the Original Comp Plan to the Revised Comp Plan resulted in daily revenues
11 dropping to between \$100,000 and \$300,000 per day. In addition, asserted claims by Promoters
12 for weekly withdrawals increased dramatically. In the week following the introduction of the
13 Revised Comp Plan, Promoters asserted claims for an aggregate of \$8 million from their back
14 office accounts, then an aggregate of \$20 million the following week, then an aggregate of \$30
15 million each of the following two weeks, and in excess of \$86 million in the aggregate the week
16 preceding the filing of the Cases. The majority of these asserted claims were for amounts related
17 to the discretionary Ad Buy Back.

18 36. The problems were exacerbated by the inability of the Company to quantify the
19 actual claims under the Original Comp Plan. It appears that certain Promoters were abusing the
20 Original Comp Plan by buying tens and even hundreds of AdCentral Packages for the purpose of
21 earning funds through the discretionary Ad Buy Back, rather than selling VoIP packages as the
22 Company intended. This practice is prohibited by the Promoter Contract. As a result, the
23 Company could not quickly quantify the legitimate associate and Promoter compensation claims
24 against the Company.

25 37. The Revised Comp Plan was better designed to require Promoters to sell the
26 99TelexFree VoIP product and acquire Customers. However, it does not appear that the post-
27 Revised Comp Plan will produce sufficient revenues to sustain the Company's
28 telecommunications business.

1 **G. Efforts During the Chapter 11 Reorganization Period.**

2 38. The Company hired A&M as its CRA on April 10, 2014 to safeguard existing
3 cash, guide the Debtors through a Chapter 11 reorganization, and develop a profitable business
4 plan based on a revised compensation arrangement.

5 39. Early in the Cases, the Debtors (working with A&M and certain outside
6 consultants) intend to quickly develop a new compensation plan that will replace the Pre-Petition
7 Comp Plans. The Company also intends to discontinue and reject the Pre-Petition Comp Plans
8 and quantify the legitimate claims under those Plans. Once the legitimate claims have been
9 quantified and the Company has developed a new compensation program, the Debtors hope to
10 reorganize and satisfy the claims against them. The Company will continue to provide
11 telecommunications services to new and existing customers during the pendency of these Cases.

12 40. The Debtors further are implementing a new cash management system to
13 safeguard funds for the benefit of all constituents. After the Ympactus investigation, the
14 Company had difficulty maintaining depository relationships with federally regulated banking
15 institutions. To address this issue and to provide assurances to creditors, regulators and the
16 Court that the Debtors' funds have been protected, the Debtors have adopted board resolutions
17 that have transferred exclusive signing authority for all banking accounts to the Interim CFO and
18 CEO. In addition, the Debtors, led by the CRA, are negotiating to have the Debtors' funds
19 deposited in an escrow account with a regulated financial institution. While the Debtors will
20 need access to escrowed funds to operate, any withdrawal from such account would require
21 Bankruptcy Court authority.

22 41. The Debtors also anticipate that they will continue to cooperate with MSD in its
23 investigation. MSD issued an additional subpoena on April 2, 2014, and the Company is
24 presently preparing its response.

25 **III.**
26 **FIRST DAY MOTIONS**

27 42. Concurrent with the filing of the voluntary petitions to commence these Cases, the
28 Debtors will be filing several First Day Motions. The Debtors anticipate that the Bankruptcy

1 Court will conduct a hearing within a business day or two after the commencement of the Cases
2 (the "First Day Hearing"), during which the Bankruptcy Court will entertain the arguments of
3 counsel with respect to the relief sought in each of the First Day Motions.

4 43. Generally, the First Day Motions have been designed to meet the immediate goals
5 of: (a) establishing procedures for the efficient administration of the Cases; (b) continuing the
6 Debtors' operations during these Cases with as little disruption and loss of productivity as
7 possible; and (c) maintaining the confidence and support of the Debtors' other key
8 constituencies. I have reviewed each of the First Day Motions, including the exhibits attached
9 thereto, and believe that the relief sought in each of the First Day Motions is narrowly tailored to
10 meet the goals described above and, ultimately, will be critical to the Debtors' ability to achieve
11 success in these Cases.

12 44. The First Day Motions are summarized below.

13 A. Emergency Motion of the Debtors for Entry of an Order Directing Joint
14 Administration of Chapter 11 Cases.

15 45. By this motion, the Debtors request the joint administration of the Debtors'
16 related chapter 11 cases for procedural purposes only. Specifically, the Debtors request that the
17 Court maintain one file and one docket for the Debtors' cases under the TelexFree Nevada case
18 and also request that the caption of their cases be modified to reflect the joint administration of
19 the cases.

20 46. Joint administration of these cases (a) is warranted because the Debtors' financial
21 affairs and business operations are closely related, and (b) will ease the administrative burden on
22 the Court and parties-in-interest in these cases. The Debtors anticipate that numerous notices,
23 applications, motions, pleadings, hearings, orders, and other documents in these cases will affect
24 all of the Debtors. With three (3) affiliated Debtors, each with its own case docket, the failure to
25 administer these cases jointly would result in numerous duplicative pleadings being filed and
26 served upon parties identified in separate service lists. Such duplication of substantially identical
27 documents would be extremely wasteful and would unnecessarily overburden the Debtors, the
28 Clerk of the Court (the "Clerk"), creditors, and other parties-in-interest in these Cases.

1 47. I understand that if the Court approves joint administration of the Debtors' cases,
2 the Debtors will be able to reduce fees and costs resulting from the administration of these
3 Chapter 11 Cases and ease the onerous administrative burden of having to file multiple
4 documents. I have also been advised that joint administration will ease the administrative burden
5 for the Court and all parties to these cases and obviate the need for duplicative notices, motions,
6 applications and orders, and thereby save time and expense for the Debtors and their estates.

7 48. Based on the foregoing, the Debtors believe that joint administration of the cases
8 is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates and all parties in interest, and should be
9 granted in all respects.

10 **B. Emergency Motion of the Debtors Pursuant to Sections 105(a), 363, 364, 503,**
11 **507(a)(4), 507(a)(5), 541, 1107 and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy**
12 **Rules 6003 and 6004(h) for Entry of an Order (a) Authorizing Debtors to Pay (I) All**
13 **Prepetition Employee Obligations, (II) the Independent Contractors' Fees and (III)**
14 **the Contracting Agencies' Fees and (b) Directing the Disbursing Bank to Honor**
15 **Related Transfers.**

16 49. The Debtors' employees (the "Employees") are essential to the continued
17 operation of the Debtors' business, and the Employees' morale directly affects their effectiveness
18 and productivity. Consequently, it is critical that the Debtors continue, in the ordinary course,
19 any personnel policies, programs, and procedures that were in effect prior to the Petition Date.
20 Accordingly, by this motion (the "Employee Wage Motion"), the Debtors seek entry of an order
21 (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay (i) certain prepetition employee obligations
22 described herein (collectively the "Employee Obligations"), (ii) the Independent Contractors'
23 Fees (as defined below) and (iii) the Contracting Agencies' Fees (as defined below) and (b)
24 directing PNC Bank, N.A. (the "Disbursing Bank") to honor the Debtors' prepetition checks or
25 electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and prohibiting the Disbursing Bank
26 from placing holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the
27 foregoing.

28 1. **The Employees.**

 50. TelexFree Massachusetts operates primarily out of its headquarters in
Marlborough, Massachusetts, and employs fourteen (14) employees (the "Employees"), which

1 are paid by TelexFree Florida. TelexFree Massachusetts is the only Debtor that hires employees.

2 51. Two (2) of the Employees are salaried and twelve (12) work on an hourly basis.
3 The Employees provide customer service support for the Debtors' independent representatives
4 and customers, as well as financial and marketing services for the Debtors. None of the Debtors'
5 insiders are employees of the Debtors.

6 2. The Employee Obligations.

7 52. To retain its Employees, TelexFree Massachusetts incurs certain obligations
8 discussed below in the ordinary course of business, which obligations are consistent with
9 similarly situated companies. The Employee Obligations are not owed to any of the Debtors'
10 insiders.

11 a. Wages, Salaries and Payroll Obligations.

12 53. All Employees are paid wages and salary (collectively, the "Wages and
13 Salaries") on a weekly basis, on every Friday, for the work period ending the previous Friday.
14 Payroll averages approximately \$9,878.00 per pay period in the aggregate, including the
15 Employee Taxes (as defined below). Eleven (11) of the Employees are paid through electronic
16 fund transfers, i.e. direct deposit, while the remaining Employees are paid by paper checks.

17 54. The Debtors' last regular payroll date was April 11, 2014, and the next payroll
18 date is scheduled for April 18, 2014. The Debtors estimate that, as of the Petition Date,
19 approximately \$12,000.00¹ in Wages and Salaries, commissions and payroll obligation have
20 accrued, and are owed to their Employees, with no employees owed in excess of \$12,425.00. By
21 this Employee Wage Motion, the Debtors request the authority to pay all unpaid Wages and
22 Salaries to their Employees in the ordinary course of business.

23 55. Harpers Payroll Services, Inc. ("Harpers") processes payroll for TelexFree
24 Massachusetts. On average, Harpers is owed a total of approximately \$160.00 per month on
25 account of payroll administration and certain other payroll related services. Harpers invoices
26 TelexFree Massachusetts on a weekly basis for services provided and obtains payment by

27 ¹ This figure includes the amount of Wages and Salaries owed for the week ending April 11, 2014 as well
28 as amounts that have been paid to Employees by checks that have not yet been cashed.

1 accessing the primary account at the Disbursing Bank. The Debtors estimate that there are
2 \$40.00 accrued and unpaid costs in connection with payroll processing services. By this Motion,
3 the Debtors request the authority to continue to pay Harpers the weekly fee in the ordinary
4 course of business.

5 56. TelexFree Massachusetts, as employer, is required by law to withhold federal and
6 state taxes from Wages and Salaries for remittance to appropriate tax authorities (the "Employee
7 Taxes"). The Employee Taxes total approximately \$2,300.00 per pay period. In addition,
8 TelexFree Massachusetts is required to pay, from their own funds, the social security and
9 Medicare taxes and pay, based on a percentage of gross payroll and subject to state-imposed
10 limits, additional amounts for state and federal unemployment insurance (the "Employer
11 Taxes," and together with the Employee Taxes, the "Payroll Taxes") and remit the same to the
12 appropriate authorities (collectively, the "Taxing Authorities"). Social Security and Medicare
13 taxes are collected under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act's authority (FICA). Employer
14 Taxes total approximately \$1,600.00 per pay period. For permanent Employees, the Payroll
15 Taxes are paid to various Taxing Authorities in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and
16 applicable state law. TelexFree Massachusetts's average weekly total obligation for Payroll
17 Taxes is approximately \$3,900.00. The Debtors seek authority to honor, process and pay the
18 prepetition obligations with respect to the Payroll Taxes.

19 b. Vacation Time.

20 57. Full-time employees that have worked for the Debtors at least one year may
21 receive five (5) paid personal time off days to be used for vacation ("PTO Days"). Upon
22 termination from TelexFree Massachusetts, employees forfeit all unused PTO Days. As of the
23 Petition Date, the Debtors estimate that they owe approximately \$8,450.00 for accrued and
24 unused PTO Days. By this Motion, the Debtors request authority to continue to pay the PTO
25 Days and any other paid-time off obligations, to the extent required by law, and to honor all
26 prepetition obligations related thereto.

27 c. The Independent Contractors.

28 58. In addition, TelexFree Massachusetts engages four (4) independent contractors

1 (the “Independent Contractors”). One (1) of the Independent Contractors provides product
2 development services and three (3) provide customer service support to TelexFree
3 Massachusetts’s independent representatives and customers. The Independent Contractors are
4 engaged on an hourly or salary basis. The Independent Contractors are paid on a weekly basis in
5 the aggregate amount of approximately \$3,054.73. As of the Petition Date, the aggregate amount
6 outstanding to the Independent Contractors totals approximately \$7,500.00² (the “Independent
7 Contractor Fees”).

8 d. The Contracting Agencies.

9 59. TelexFree Massachusetts also engages contracting agencies that engage other
10 independent contractors to provide IT and customer service support to TelexFree
11 Massachusetts’s independent representatives and customers. A list of the contracting agencies
12 (the “Contracting Agencies”), the labor provided, and the estimated monthly cost, is attached
13 the Employee Wage Motion as Exhibit A. The Contracting Agencies are paid on a monthly
14 basis. As of the Petition Date, the aggregate amount outstanding to the Contracting Agencies
15 totals approximately \$111,500.00 (the “Contracting Agencies’ Fees”).

16 C. Emergency Motion of the Debtors for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors to
17 Honor Credit Card Transactions, Chargebacks, Discounts and Commissions in the
Ordinary Course of Business.

18 60. In the normal course of business, approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of the
19 Debtors’ total sales are settled through credit card transactions. During the post-petition period,
20 the Debtors expect to continue accepting credit cards as a source of payments for purchases in
21 the normal course of their day-to-day operations. By this motion (the “Credit Card Motion”),
22 the Debtors seek entry of an order pursuant to sections 105(a), 363 and 553 of the Bankruptcy
23 Code authorizing the Debtors to continue to honor certain credit card transactions, chargebacks,
24 discounts and related expenses.

25 1. Debtors’ Credit Card Processors.

26 61. The Debtors have approximately four (4) separate agreements with a number of

27 ² This figure includes amounts owed for services performed during the week ending April 11, 2014, as
28 well as checks that have not yet been cashed.

1 credit card processors, including, but not limited to, Propay Inc., Phoenix Payments LLC, Allied
2 Wallet and Vantage Payments (collectively, the “Debtor Credit Card Processors”), governing
3 the terms and conditions of credit card payments, discounts, and commissions, all as more
4 specifically described herein (collectively, the “Debtor Agreements”).

5 62. The Debtor Credit Card Processors provide the Debtors with credit card
6 transaction processing services for all credit cards accepted by the Debtors, including Visa,
7 Mastercard and American Express. Pursuant to the Debtor Agreements, subject to certain fees,
8 commissions, and other costs of administration in processing credit card transactions, the
9 Debtors are permitted to accept the credit cards for purchases in connection with the Debtors’
10 businesses, including access to the Debtors’ websites.

11 63. Honoring the credit card charges and the commensurate expenses incurred
12 pursuant to the Debtor Agreements in the ordinary course of the Debtors’ business operations is
13 absolutely necessary in the website-based business context. Without the ability to assure the
14 Debtor Credit Card Processors that transactions will continue to occur in the ordinary course
15 after the Petition Date, the Debtor Credit Card Processors may attempt to adjust the reserve
16 amounts and the timing of payments to the Debtors. Furthermore, under sections 363 and 553 of
17 the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor Credit Card Processors are likely to seek a setoff of all such
18 charges against funds currently in their possession that they would otherwise remit timely to the
19 Debtors, rather than maintain the *status quo* and continue normal operations during these
20 Chapter 11 Cases.

21 64. As a majority of the Debtors’ revenues are generated from website-based
22 purchases, the use of credit cards is inextricably linked to the Debtors’ ability to continue normal
23 postpetition operations. Even a slight delay in implementing the relief requested herein could
24 cause the Debtor Credit Card Processors to refuse to do business with the Debtors on the terms
25 and basis of their ordinary course relationships, which could have a significant and material
26 adverse affect on the Debtors’ business as the Debtors would be forced to identify and obtain
27 new credit card processors.

28 65. The relief requested in the Credit Card Motion with respect to authorizing the

1 Debtors to honor credit card charge backs, commissions and discounts in the ordinary course of
2 business, including any pre-petition amounts that may currently be outstanding, is necessary to
3 ensure and maintain credit card processing and the uninterrupted flow of revenue.

4 **2. Non-Debtor Credit Card Processors.**

5 66. In addition to the Debtors' Agreements, certain of the Debtors' non-debtor
6 affiliates (the "Non-Debtor Affiliates") have agreements with Argus Payments, a credit card
7 processor (the "Non-Debtor Credit Card Processors", and together with the Debtor Credit
8 Card Processors, the "Credit Card Processors"), governing the terms and conditions of credit
9 card payments, discounts, and commissions, as more specifically described herein (the "Non-
10 Debtor Agreements"). Like the Debtor Credit Card Processors, pursuant to the Non-Debtor
11 Agreements, subject to certain fees, commissions, and other costs of administration in processing
12 credit card transactions, the Debtors are permitted to accept the credit cards for purchases in
13 connection with the Debtors' businesses, including the Debtors' websites.

14 67. The Non-Debtor Credit Card Processors process credit card transactions,
15 chargebacks, discounts, and commissions resulting from purchases made from the Debtors'
16 websites and other businesses. The resulting funds are then reconciled by the Non-Debtor
17 Affiliates, which are then immediately transferred to the Debtors. Accordingly, as credit card
18 transactions, chargebacks, discounts, and commissions are processed by the Non-Debtor Credit
19 Card Processors, it is absolutely necessary to the Debtors' ongoing business operations that the
20 Non-Debtor Affiliates and the Non-Debtor Credit Card Processors be permitted to continue to
21 operate pursuant to the Non-Debtor Agreements in the ordinary course of business.

22 68. Non-Debtor Credit Card Processors may ultimately continue to operate in the
23 ordinary course, as they are unaffected by these Chapter 11 Cases and, thus, do not require any
24 additional approval to conduct business as normal or require additional reserves. However, out
25 of an abundance of caution, the Debtors seek entry of an order authorizing the Debtors, in their
26 sole discretion, to continue honoring, in the ordinary course, any terms relating to the Non-
27 Debtor Credit Card Agreements and any credit card transactions, chargebacks, discounts,

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1 commissions and related expenses resulting from the Non-Debtor Agreements with the Non-
2 Debtor Credit Card Processors.

3 **D. Emergency Motion of the Debtors Pursuant to Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy**
4 **Code, Bankruptcy Rules 1007, 2002(l), 2002(m) and 9007, Local Rule 2002 for Entry**
of an Order Approving Notice Procedures.

5 69. By this motion (the "Notice Motion"), the Debtors seek entry of an order
6 establishing notice procedures and establishing a master service list (the "Master Service List").

7 70. TelexFree Nevada entered into various enrollment agreements (the "Contracts")
8 with over 700,000 parties allowing these parties to utilize and/or promote the Company's
9 services. The Company can initiate communication with the counterparties to Contracts (the
10 "Counterparties") in two ways. First, the Company can email the Counterparties directly to the
11 email addresses provided by the Counterparties. Pursuant to the Contracts, each Counterparty
12 agrees that the Company can contact the Counterparties via email and that such email address is
13 "valid for legal purposes." Second, the Company provides a virtual environment (the "Back
14 Office") which Counterparties use to access certain of the Company's services and obtain
15 information with respect to the counterparty's individual account. Each Counterparty has a
16 unique user name and password to access the Back Office and in the ordinary course of business
17 the Company regularly posts messages to the Back Office.

18 71. With such a large number of Counterparties, the service of pleadings on them via
19 traditional means would prove expensive, inefficient, and unduly burdensome. The Debtors
20 therefore propose that, when the Debtors are obligated to notice the Counterparties, the Debtors
21 shall be authorized to serve the Counterparties via (a) electronic mail at the email address
22 provided to the Company and/or (b) utilizing the messaging services provided by the Back
23 Office, as described herein.

24 72. The Debtors believe that the notice procedures set forth in the Notice Motion are
25 reasonably calculated to ensure that parties in interest receive notice of pleadings and are
26 appropriate in the circumstances of these Chapter 11 Cases.

27 ...

28 ...

1 **E. Emergency Motion of the Debtors For Entry of Interim and Final Orders Pursuant**
2 **to Section 105(a) and 366 of the Bankruptcy Code (I) Prohibiting Utilities from**
3 **Altering, Refusing, or Discontinuing Service, (II) Deeming Utilities Adequately**
4 **Assured of Future Performance, and (III) Establishing Procedures for Determining**
5 **Adequate Assurance of Payment.**

6 73. In connection with the operation of their businesses and management of their
7 properties, the Debtors obtain telephone services and internet provider services (collectively, the
8 "Utility Services") from certain utility companies (collectively, the "Utility Providers").

9 74. In the ordinary course of business, the Debtors regularly incur utility expenses for
10 Utility Services provided by the Utility Providers. The Debtors have a long and established
11 payment history with the Utility Providers. The Debtors' aggregate average monthly cost for
12 utility services is approximately \$18,500.

13 75. Uninterrupted utility services are essential to the preservation of the Debtors'
14 estates and assets, and therefore, to the success of these Chapter 11 Cases. Should a Utility
15 Provider refuse or discontinue service, even for a brief period, the Debtors' ability to preserve
16 and maximize the value of their estates could be severely and irreparably harmed. For example,
17 a lack of telephonic or internet services would render the Debtors' services inoperable,
18 effectively corrupting the good-will of the Debtors' businesses with end users of the Debtors'
19 products. Such a result could jeopardize the Debtors' reorganization efforts and ultimately,
20 value and creditor recoveries. It is therefore critical that utility services continue uninterrupted.

21 **F. Emergency Motion of the Debtors For Entry an Order (I) Authorizing the Debtors**
22 **to Pay Prepetition Income, Franchise and Similar Taxes and Regulatory Fees in the**
23 **Ordinary Course of Business, and (II) Authorizing Banks and Financial Institutions**
24 **to Honor and Process Checks and Transfers Related Thereto.**

25 76. In connection with the normal operation of their business, the Debtors pay certain
26 income, franchise and similar taxes (collectively, the "Taxes") to federal and state taxing
27 authorities (collectively, the "Taxing Authorities") and pay various regulatory fees (the
28 "Regulatory Fees," and together with Taxes, the "Taxes and Fees") to certain governmental
agencies and authorities (together with the Taxing Authorities, the "Taxing and Regulatory
Authorities"). These Taxes and Fees include, without limitation, the following:

...

1 **1. Universal Service Administration Company Support Mechanism Charges.**

2 77. The Debtors pay monthly contributions to the Universal Service Administration
3 Company (the "USAC") which is a non-for-profit corporation designated by the Federal
4 Communications Commission (the "FCC") as the administrator of the "Universal Service Fund,"
5 created by the FCC to accomplish the goals mandated by the Telecommunications Act of 1996,
6 Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (Feb. 8, 1996). The USAC receives contributions from all
7 companies providing Voice over Internet Protocol services. The monthly contributions are based
8 on projected quarterly earnings. The Debtors estimate that the contribution due for the period
9 ending on April 14, 2014 will be approximately \$23,404.

10 **2. Income/Franchise Taxes.**

11 78. The Debtors pay income/franchise taxes (the "Income/Franchise Taxes") to
12 applicable Taxing Authorities in many U.S. jurisdictions. The Income/Franchise Taxes are
13 established by the Debtors' income tax base, the capital employed by the Debtors' operations
14 and/or a variety of other factors. Timely payment of the Income/Franchise Taxes allows the
15 Debtors to continue operating their business in such jurisdictions. The Debtors typically pay the
16 Income/Franchise Taxes on a quarterly or annual basis, and are currently obligated to pay certain
17 Income/Franchise Taxes post-petition based upon amounts that accrued prepetition. The Debtors
18 estimate that the aggregate approximate amount of \$97,306 was accrued in respect of
19 Income/Franchise Taxes as of the Petition Date.

20 79. The Debtors seek authority to pay prepetition Taxes and Fees accrued for the
21 benefit of the Taxing and Regulatory Authorities in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$200,000.

22 **G. Emergency Motion of the Debtors For Entry an Order Authorizing the Debtors to**
23 **Honor Prepetition Prepaid Voice Over Internet Protocol Telephone Minutes.**

24 80. As described above, the Debtors distribute a VoIP product, 99TelexFree, which
25 allows a subscriber to make unlimited international calls to over forty countries. A subscriber
26 pays a monthly fee in order to obtain a month of service from the Debtors. Prior to the Petition
27 Date the Debtors sold their VoIP services to a number of customers who anticipated utilizing the
28 Debtors' services for the month following their purchase (the "Prepaid VoIP Minutes"). The

1 Debtors failure to honor the Prepaid VoIP Minutes would severely and irreparably harm the
2 Debtors' customer relations, as many of the Debtors' customers would be deprived of the
3 services they purchased.

4 81. The success and viability of the Debtors' business and the Debtors' ability to
5 successfully maximize value for the stakeholders in these cases are dependent primarily upon the
6 patronage and loyalty of the customers who purchase the VoIP product. The ability to honor the
7 Prepaid VoIP Minutes is fundamental to the continued success of the Debtors' business; without
8 the ability to honor the Prepaid VoIP Minutes the Debtors business will be irreparably harmed.
9 Moreover, honoring the Prepaid VoIP Minutes will preserve customer satisfaction; this will
10 assist the Debtors in retaining current customers and assist the Debtors in their reorganizational
11 efforts. Honoring the Prepaid VoIP Minutes is critical to the continuation of customer loyalty
12 and satisfaction, whereas failure to honor the Prepaid VoIP Minutes would severely and
13 irreparably impair the Debtors' customer relations and cause a severe loss in customer
14 confidence. Accordingly, the Debtors submit that they should be authorized to honor the Prepaid
15 VoIP Minutes.

16 82. The Debtors seek entry of an order authorizing the Debtors to honor the Prepaid
17 VoIP Minutes purchased by the Debtors' customers prepetition.

18 **H. Emergency Motion of the Debtors For Entry an Order Authorizing the Debtors to**
19 **Reject Certain Executory Contracts *Nunc Pro Tunc* as of the Petition Date.**

20 83. By this motion (the "**Rejection Motion**"), the Debtors request entry of an order,
21 authorizing and approving the Debtors' rejection of all of agreements between the Debtors and
22 the Promoters under both the Original Comp Plan and the Revised Comp Plan (collectively, the
23 "**Rejected Contracts**").

24 84. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors and the Promoters each had material
25 unperformed obligations pursuant to the Rejected Contracts. The Rejected Contracts require the
26 Promoters to comply with certain provisions to act in accordance with the agreement including,
27 among other things: (i) strictly adhering to the rules and schedules established by the Debtors'
28 system, (ii) indemnifying the Company for actions arising from the Promoters use of the

Debtors' systems, (iii) agreeing to receive messages in their inbox maintained on the Debtors' electronic messaging systems, (iv) respecting and complying with all local, municipal, state, federal, and international laws and regulations, (v) refraining from soliciting other Promoters to participate in other multilevel marketing businesses, (vi) providing true, accurate and complete information and ensuring that information is current and accurate, (vii) refraining from engaging in other multilevel marketing activities similar to the services provided by the Debtors, and (viii) protecting the intellectual property of the Debtors. In addition, the Debtors have material ongoing obligations pursuant to the Rejected Contracts, including, among other things, (i) maintaining the virtual environment utilized by the Promoters and (ii) paying certain compensation, bonuses and incentives to the Promoters for certain actions taken by the Promoters which are authorized by the Agreements.

85. Because neither of the Pre-Petition Comp Plans meets the needs of the Debtors businesses. The Debtors intend to discontinue and reject the Pre-Petition Comp Plans and quantify the legitimate claims under those Plans. Once the legitimate claims have been quantified and the Company has developed a new compensation program, the Debtors hope to reorganize and satisfy the claims against them.

86. As a result of the circumstances that led to the filing of these Chapter 11 Cases, as set forth herein, the Debtors have determined that it is imperative that they reject the Rejected Contracts as of the Petition Date so as to quantify claims thereunder and work on putting a new program in place. The Debtors believe that continuing to accrue claims under the Rejected Contracts will not offer additional value to their estates but would instead result in the further degradation of the Debtors' cash reserves. Therefore, in the exercise of their business judgment, the Debtors have determined that the Rejected Contracts are appropriate for immediate rejection..

I. Emergency Motion of the Debtors For Entry an Order Designating and Approving the Form and Manner of Notice of the Motion of the Debtors for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors to Reject Certain Executory Contracts *Nunc Pro Tunc* as of the Petition Date.

87. By this motion (the "Rejection Notice Motion"), the Debtors seek approval of procedures to provide notice to the Promoters of the hearing on, and objection deadline for, the

1 Rejection Motion.

2 88. The Debtors believe that providing notice as set forth in the Rejection Notice
3 Motion is proper and sufficient under the existing circumstances.

4 89. For the reasons described herein and in the First Day Motions, I believe that the
5 prospect for achieving these objectives for the benefit of creditors and other stakeholders will be
6 substantially enhanced if this Bankruptcy Court grants the relief requested in each of the First
7 Day Motions and respectfully request the Bankruptcy Court to do so.

8 I declare, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1746, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is
9 true and correct to the best of my information, knowledge and belief.

10 Dated: April 14, 2014

11
12 /s/ William H. Runge, III
13 William H. Runge III
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